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at our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Historian Cockran.

Refreshing in all aspects, the majestic and penetrating intellect of the Hon. WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN is never more benignly fruitful than when it saturates itself with history. "The unbroken tendency of the country for forty years," he tells the Democrats of the Twelfth Congress district, "may be defined as steady adoption of Democratic policies and the almost equally steady persistence in intrusting the enforcement of them to members of the Republican party."

The first year of Democratic policies enforced by Republicans is 1864, when Union by the experiment of war," the Democrats said that "justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand in both secular and religious life. that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." The long series of subsequent Democratic policies enforced by the Republicans will occur to every intelligent mind. In 1896 Mr. Cock-RAN supported the Republican candi-They failed to do so, and he returned to the party of ADAM:

" When the first man was informed by his Creator that he must eat his bread in the sweat of his brow he was shown how he could support himself in the largest abundance, the greatest comfort and the most perfect peace. In that sentence is comprised the whole economic law and the whole Democratic doctrine. Democracy is merely the application of that revelation from Heaven to human govern-

"Somehow or other," says Mr. Cock-RAN, the Republicans "have succeeded in persuading the people that the Democratic politicians are crazy."

There could not be a more flattering proof of the wide circulation and effectiveness of Mr. Cockran's speeches.

Some Witnesses Against the Grocer.

From the Grocery's literary bureau go forth to citizens opposed to Odellism frantic "warnings" that "voting a split sends this message:

" You are incapable of voting other than a straight ticket without invalidating your whole ballot. Every split ticket may be thrown out."

It has not been profitable to politicians in the past to treat their constituents as fools. The split ticket is no new thing. It was not invented vesterday. Split tickets have been cast in New York State heretofore. They have been counted as cast

In the election of 1896 the present bal-President and FRANK S. BLACK was at the head of the State ticket. WILLIAM J RRYAN was the Democratic nominee for President and WILBUR F. PORTER ran against BLACK. There was some splitting in that year. Here are the

1896. Democrat. Republican. MCKINLEY..... 819,838 BRYAN..... 551,369 BLACK 787.516 PORTER. ... 574,524

The split tickets were not thrown out in 1896. In 1900 the candidates for President were McKinley and Bryan again. ODELL ran for Governor as a Republican in that year, and JOHN B. STANCH-FIELD opposed him as a Democrat. The ticket splitters went to the polls again. This was the result:

MCKINLEY..... 822,013 BRYAN..... 678,462 ODELL..... 804,859 STANCHPIELD... 693,733 The split tickets were counted in 1900.

In 1902 ODELL, then beginning to be known in his true character, ran for Governor once more-the Grocer on the Republican ticket. BIRD S. COLER. foredoomed to defeat by his inherent weakhim. ODELL refused a renomination to you, on the other hand, informs Mr. the Court of Appeals. WILLIAM E. WER- the dignity which Mr. HIGGINS believes seriously than it is anywhere else in the NER ran against GRAY. The voters should hedge in his candidacy, but that world. There it has resulted in a flourwished no ill to WERNER, but his defeat Odellism. The figures of that election were:

..... 665,150 COLEB..... 655,398 WERNER 650,505 GRAY..... 664,359

In 1902 the ticket splitters prevailed. In New York county it seemed advisable for the voters to do some ticket splitting in 1901. RICHARD CROKER decreed the nomination of ROBERT A. VAN WYCK for Justice of the Supreme Court. VAN WYCK ran in the First District. Mr. Justice MORGAN J. O'BRIEN received the nomination of the Democratic and Republican parties. His vote was 309,167. CROKER, great politician that he was, to make VAN WYCK's election certain arranged the ballot in a way that made voting against him extremely difficult. What was the result? The figures of that contest tell it:

> 1901. Citizens' Candidate.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX. .. 162,292 SHEPARD FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT. GREENBAUM..... 172,302 DATTON..... 160,552 VAN WYCK.

129,476 These are the witnesses that disprove the existence of the danger the Grocer alleges. Does he believe that the voters are fools? Or does he, in the face of the record written in the official returns, in- was currently believed to be the Gov-

now that he will see to it that the split to oblige the man who a little more the election boards?

A Notable Religious Convention.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church which meets at Boston to-day is representative of a body of religious communicants which is relatively small among the denominations of Christian believers in this country, yet no other Church gathering commands more respectful attention than it will receive.

Of all the Churches except the Roman Catholic, the Episcopal has made the most notable growth during the last quarter of a century. It is not merely that numerically its communicant membership has doubled during that time, but its form of worship has gained far more greatly in the affection and veneration of American Protestants. Churches which before had resented all liturgical and ritualistic services as of a "Papist" taint have enriched their barer forms of worship in more or less close imitation of those of the Episcopal Church. At the same time the Episcopal Church itself has gone much further in a ritualistic direction, and now some of the most crowded and most prosperous of its churches carry ritualism to an extreme which makes the forms used in many "after four years of failure to restore the Roman Catholic churches seem relatively simple. As this country grows older the tendency to formalism increases

Moreover, the number of communicants in the Episcopal Church represents only a small part of the great body of people in regular attendance on its houses of worship. These people, too, are made up, to a large extent, of the element of dates, doubtless in the expectation that society in which there is special social they would enforce Mr. BRYAN'S policy. | cultivation. This General Convention at Boston, consequently, is distinguished by the high social standing of a very large part of its lay delegates.

The attribution of such a "fashionable" distinction, however, is reasonably resented by many Episcopalians as a reflection on their Church, for no other body of Christians has labored more earnestly and more methodically and, in many communities, more successfully, for the spread of religion among the poor. In New York the membership of the Episcopal Church is by far the largest among the Protestant denominations and the attendance upon the Episcopal churches the greatest. In Boston where the General Convention meets to-day the once powerful Unitarianism has succumbed to the Episcopal incursion.

The question of largest interest for the public which will come before this convention for discussion, if not decision, is the question of marriage and divorce. ticket will endanger the election of The frequency of divorces in the fashion-ROOSEVELT." To the voters the Grocer able society which so generally affects author I suppose some of those wise the Episcopal services has sorely troubled | professors out at the Chicago University and greatly outraged the devout clergy of that Church. This feeling has created a demand for the strengthening of the existing canon touching marriage and divorce. A now large party of the clergy and of the laity also would even go so far as positively to define matrimony as a sacrament and consequently dissoluble only by death, and it is the party in the Church which of recent years has grown more than any other. Unqueslot law was in effect. WILLIAM McKin- tionably, too, if divorce can be prevented two or three clever things, which he sent by a Church at all, the most effectual way is to prohibit divorce for any cause whatever.

The discussions of the subject in past conventions, however, afford little reason for supposing that at this time any such innovation as sacramental matrimony can be introduced into the Episcopal Church, for it would savor of a religious revolution. A wide and even passionate demand for the removal of Episcopalianism from all nominal connection with the Protestant spirit seems yet to be

Odell Right-Cortelyou Wrong!

Governor-Chairman ODELL, in our right, and National Chairman CORTELYOU. man's candidate for Governor within the last few days.

Governor-Chairman ODELL, with a sinuous wisdom born of rough experi- not usually had this advantage. ence in the campaign of 1902 and since. tells his candidate for Governor that he he should get out in the open where the a neighbor.

Governor-Chairman ODELL, in the ampaign of 1902, began a flexuous deof the grocery firm of MATHEWS & Co. of Newburg, which, under the Odell grafting system, was selling groceries HAUPTMANN was made known to the State. Governor-Chairman Opell fum- these free theatre societies. In Paris, Co., pointing out on the next that he had only loaned money to the concern; and a stockholder of record in MATHEWS & sults of the iconoclast who dared to rebel since, personally or officially, on the un-

happy topic. Governor-Chairman ODELL, in fastening the muzzle to his candidate for Gov- English dramatists indebted to the fosterernor, infers rightly, in our opinion, that the citizens of the State would not hesitate to ask the Hon. FRANK WAYLAND Higgins how, as member of the Canal Board, he came to vote supinely on July 30, 1903, that the State pay the once rejected and thoroughly exposed claim of Mr. E. H. HARRIMAN'S Furnaceville Iron Company for \$18,618 extra for alleged rock excavation on a section of the it ever did to studies of life and characcanal where there was no rock. It is true that Mr. HIGGINS might explain his vote by insisting that Mr. HARRIMAN

to steal the election? Does he mean financial backer, and that he wanted tickets cast against Odellism are thrown than a year later was to force his out in the count wherever he controls nomination for Governor. Would that be a valid excuse in the estimation of the citizens of the State? Hardly, and that i why we believe the Governor-Chairman to be subterraneously correct in his stand that Mr. HIGGINS shall not take the stump. Governor-Chairman ODELL flinched before the Grocery storm of 1902, and he will not run the risk of a repetition of that experience in the case of a mere pupil.

The Hon. GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU is wrong for ones!

Bath House John's New Masterpiece. "O, Bath House Joun has come out of the West, And the sky is aflame with his many-hued vest.

-Cook County Song Book. The Hon. Bath House JOHN, one of the too rare characters who combine literary pursuits with practical statesmanship, has returned to Chicago from Daisy Lodge, his Colorado villa. As he stepped off a Rock Island train, a constituent who had owed him \$2 for more than a year awoke surprise and music in the iambic feet into the drink studio of his illustrious colleague, the Hon. HINKY DINK. There he composed a great poem in seventeen minutes and nine seconds. Mr. DINK holding the watch:

ON THE RETURN OF \$2. 'Oh, two-case note, methought I ne'er again would see thee,

I'd given you up as lost, with others gone before But now that you've returned I greet you warmly fondly. And I reiterate methought I ne'er would see the

I memorate 'twas one of those 'hurrah hove One of the kind 'to-night I'll alip this back !

But weeks, ay, months, rolled by, and yet I say

thee not. Nor did I care, two-spot, what had become o you.

Two 'bones' cut no material ice with yours sin cerely. But still I like to see a man his promise keep; And that reminds me of what ELLA WHEELER WIL

COX SAYS,

'Man's inhumanity to man makes countless mil

I'm always there to help a friend financially em barrassed. Just say the word, and I into my trousers pocket

borrowed. "Tis only for to strike me next time for a five."

A tempered sadness and a noble patience peep through these stanzas, not less perfect of their kind than Mr. JOHN's unforgetable "Dear Midnight of Love." "If it was written by some old hasbeen," says the Bath House, "it would be called great, but just because I'm the will say it's punk. But I don't care what they say They never can crush

genius.' It is great. It will be called great as long as greatness is honored among men. It would have set the Chicago on fire in the days when that classic stream had not yet been fireproofed. Genius like Mr. JOHN's crushes and is uncrushed.

It is a happiness to know that while Mr. John was at Daisy Lodge he "wrote to Judge PARKER to be used in the camfrom memory the beginning of Mr. John's spirited "Rally, Boys!"

"Up, Democrats! in vain they try to dope us Strong are our hearts, our courage shall not shrink Hall to the statesman-jurist of Esopus! He'll put imperialism strictly on the blink.

New York's Free Stage.

The independent or free stage idea will not down in New York, although Protestantism has risen, but, after all, this is the only capital in the world without a society to further the production of plays of literary interest which do not appeal to managers as sound commercial investments. Various efforts to form such a society have been made in humble and modest judgment, is wholly the past, but they have all failed. Usually they were not conducted in a way by the same token, is utterly wrong, in to make success possible. However the advice and suggestions which both eccentric the genius of the dramatist have heaped upon the Governor-Chair- to be introduced may be, it is necessary to have common sense at the head of such an enterprise. New York's previous efforts at a free stage society have

The latest scheme looks to the formation of a club whose members shall contribness and David Bennett Hill's so- must not and he shall not take the ute enough to make possible a certain cialistic coal plank, nearly overcame stump in this campaign. Mr. Cortel- number of representations every year. This is an imitation of the plan followed JOHN CLINTON GRAY, Associate Judge of HIGGINS that he should not rest upon in Berlin, where the theatre is taken more ishing independent theatre, which, being was necessary to elect Gray and rebuke folks can see him and talk with him like in effect a club, is able to produce its plays without interference from any authority.

These societies in Germany and other fence of his participation in the profits | European countries have been the means of introducing several dramatists who have since become famous. GERHART to the charitable institutions of the Berlin public as a dramatist by one of bled and stumbled, declaring one day that Antoine, the most interesting figure on he had no connection with MATHEWS & the French stage to-day, began modestly a few years ago in a free theatre which has had such an effect on the French finally, when confronted with the fact dramatists and actors that the historic that, while Governor of the State, he was Theatre Français is said to show the re-Co., he became suddenly dumb as a cob- against its traditions. The Stage Sociblestone; and we haven't heard from him ety of London has produced plays which proved their worth, but might never have got a hearing without its assistance. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW is one of the

ing care of this organization. In every case their influence has been beneficial in other particulars than in the divulgence of new talents. The discovery of dramatists is only a part of what they have accomplished. A wider field of subjects has been opened to the theatre and the merely technical side of play writing made to defer more than ter or to the poetic gifts of a writer. Many of the dramas produced under these circumstances could not be played in the old fashioned way, accordingly the newer

tend to warn the voters that he will try ernor-Chairman's personal friend and less conventional methods of the present day actors came into existence. The commercial theatre was not slow to recognize the good in this new drift of dramatic taste and to adapt that much of the free theatre's accomplishments to

> its own purposes. If one of these societies should be successfully organized here its material would probably have to be taken chiefly from the foreign dramatists. American writers for the stage in their keenly practical ideas write for the greater public and usually avoid subjects not likely to be popular. A conception of the theatre as principally a place of entertainment is always kept in mind in their work, but it is not uncommon in Germany and France for a well known dramatist to write a play intended especially for a free stage society. The discussion of social, religious or political subjects being impossible in our theatres, none of our dramatists write of them.

A free stage society here would accomplish a good purpose in acquainting its members with the newest and worthiest in that phase of stage art which does not appeal to the general public. Such undertakings always deserve encourage-Alderman by paying the debt. Full of ment when they are not put forward as lyrical surge, Mr. John ran with swift an attempt to save the drama from the dogs and not merely to demonstrate that the taste of everybody who does not like such precious plays only is hopelessly bad. As a literary experiment a free stage society will always be welcome.

Agriculture in the City of New York.

The autumn harvest is now under way successfully in the agricultural regions of the cosmopolitan town of New York. The farmers of the outlying rural sections of Queens, of Staten Island and in the Bronx Valley of Westchester are gathering their crops.

From one part of Long Island comes the bulletin that with the exception of fruit, especially plums and peaches, the returns are good. Market gardeners have harvested abundant supplies of vegetables. There is a fine product of potatoes, while cauliflowers, always a favorite, have broken every previous record. The late cabbage crop is turning out satisfactorily. Cucumbers for table use and for pickling have been up to the standard. The oat crop has been above the average, and the corn is fair. Hay was of good yield, and favorable weather at the time of its cutting secured it in desirable shape. The cantaloupes. squashes and pumpkins were more than ordinarily abundant and good in quality,

and the tomato crop was never better. Bronx Valley beans, both lima and string, rye and turnips are reported as of good yield and as obtaining fair prices. The farmers of New York, an industrious element of the city's vast and varied population, have no reason to complain of the season of 1904.

The official returns of the vote for Governor at the Maine election, Sept. 12, vary little from the unofficial figures. Coss, Republican, got 76,591 votes. Davis, Democrat. got 49,791.

In 1892 the united Democratic party of Maine cast 55,397 votes. The Democrats have lost 5,606 since then. In 1892 the Republicans cast 67,900 votes. They have gained 8.691 since then. The natural inference is that many Maine Democrats have left their party for good.

"Don't split the ticket!" megaphones the Grocer. "If you do, it may not be counted! Thus ROOSEVELT may be hurt!"

What does the Grocer mean? Heretopaign." We may be permitted to quote fore the voters have never been warned that split tickets might not be counted. The ballot law is as it has been, and under it. thousands of voters have cast split tickets. Why this "warning" in 1904? Does the Grocer of Newburg contemplate a resurrection of those methods of procedure at the ballot box that prevailed in Orange county when his career as a commercialist in politics began? Does the Grocer's threat mean that he is laying his plans to steal the

> Economy is the cry of Democracy. With admirable consistency the Democratic heads of New York municipal departments ask for large increases in their budget allowances for 1905 over those for 1904. The city grows, and the cost of governing grows with it. Economy in the politician's dictionary means cutting down the amount allowed for the ins to spend, and increasing it when the outs supplant them.

Groceries.

From the Newburg News, Oct. 3-Odell Gro-Oh, sugar! the price of it is going up. Japanese Honesty Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I see in your paper of to-day, under title "Truth the Need of Japan," some remarks by the Rev. Dr. Griffis, quoted from the Christian Intelligencer. He says the Japanese are "notoriously untruthful," "past masters in trickery," "commercial integrity the exception," &c.

I have just returned from the Land of the Rising

Sun, where I have lived for some years. The only dishonest Japanese I came in contact with were taminated. In the wake of Commodore Perry came a rush of Europeans and Americans to the treaty ports of the island empire, and with them many undesirable characters. Before the extraon laws went into effect many sought the shores

of Japan as a haven of safety.

What was the result? They robbed and cheated the Japanese, who had no idea of Western business methods in those days; and now, the Oriental hav-ing learned his lesson in the school of so-called livation, he has proved himself clever enough Questionable business methods on the part of

the Japanese are confined to the treaty ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki. The great part of the country lying inland, which has been left free from the poison of Western invasion, still remains in a state of purity, commercially and otherwise, and it would be well for some of our merchants and missionaries to emulate its example. ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 3. C. L. F. DUHAIN.

The Lake Mohonk Cat Commended to Judge Parker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Observing in your columns that Judge Parker is in need of feling assistance, and desirous of obtaining it for the extirpation of rodents and mice at Rosemount. I beg to call his attention to the fact that Lake Mohonk closes very shortly for the season, and that the quantities of cats that congregate here during the summer months will then be compelled to seek

The Lake Mohonk cat possesses many rare and most useful characteristics. If she sets her mind upon ferreting out anything she is sure to be suc-There is but one variety here, so that each and every cat is equally efficient-color generally gray

not too young, but still quite kittenish and able to pounce upon her prey with the rapidity of the light-ning. The Judge would indeed be fortunate if he could surround himself for a few weeks with a ber of these useful creatures. HY SPOTTEM. LAKE MOHONE, Oct. 8.

A Massachusetts Republican Opinion

From the Springfield Union.
"Odell to the woods," and the Republicans will sweep New York. Odell at headquarters, and the

WHY CHANGE?

Statistics to Prove That Republican Polley Brings Progress and Prosperity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Demo cratic newspapers and speakers are trying to convince the American voter that our business interests are not in good shape by reason of continued Republican national policies and ontrol. That assertion is false

and untrue in particular. If things were as

they say, under what policy other than Repub-

lican have the following results been of

tained? The Construction News has compiled figures of the amount of building done in our twenty-six principal cities in July, 1904, compared with July, 1903. The totals are:

July, 1904..... \$5.244,025 Increase.....

The table shows gains in nineteen of the twenty-six cities and losses in only seven. The gains run from 5 per cent. (Seattle) to 178 per cent. (Brooklyn). The losses range from 10 per cent. (Minneapolis) to 61 per cent. (Pittsburg). Next to Brooklyn the largest This shows that building prosperity in July, 904, stretched clear across our country. marks along the road, from East to West, marks along the road, from East to West, we note the following increases: Buffalo, 64 per cent.; Milwaukee, 86 per cent.; Chicago (in spite of its strikes), 18 per cent.; St. Paul, 32 per cent.; Omaha, 24 per cent. Also, from South to North, we note increases: New Orleans, 44 per cent.; Memphis, 56 per cent.; Cincinnati, 52 per cent.; Atlanta, 51 per cent. The losses shown are in Pittsburg, Detroit, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Denver, Minneapolis and Louisville.

On June 30, 1003, the deposits held by the savings banks of the Empire State amounted to \$1,112,418,552. On June 30, 1904—only one year later—the total was \$1,185,9144. Should not the Republican party and its policies get the credit of that \$54,000,000 increase?

The Wilson low tariff, free trade law was repealed in July, 1897. In that fiscal year our import of agricultural products amounted to \$400,871,868. In the next fiscal year the agricultural products imported dropped to \$314,291,766. Does not that \$86,000,000 decrease stand to the credit of the Republican party? Certainly it went to the benefit of the American farmer.

If, as the Democrats say, business is in bad shape, how is it that a return issued a few days ago shows that our national banks have \$3,458,000,000 on deposit, and \$400,000,000 urplus?

If Republican national control is not good

have \$3,455,000,000 on deposit, and \$100,000,000 surplus?

If Republican national control is not good for the farming interest of our country, why is it that our exports of agricultural products amount to nearly \$500,000,000 a year, equal to \$3,000,000 each moverking day, \$125,000 each hour, \$2,000 each minute, and \$33 each second? In other words, each time the clock ticks, three \$10 gold pieces and \$3 over, or their equivalent, start on their way back to Uncle Sam.

If Republican national control is not best for our manufacturing interests, how do you

If Republican national control is not do you for our manufacturing interests, how do you account for the fact that our export of man account for the fact that our export of mare in Garfield' account for the fact that our export of manufactures was \$22,000,000 more in Garfield's last year than in the first, and \$17,000,000 less in the last year of Cleveland's first term than in his first? Also, why those exports were \$40,000,000 more in McKinley's first year than in Cleveland's last year? Also, why they were \$19,000,000 more in Roosevelt's fourth fiscal year than even in McKinley's last year? Also, why the total gain in exported manufactures in McKinley's first term was \$587,000,000 over Cleveland's second term? 000,000 over Cleveland's second term? WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 3.

The Russian and the Japanese Situation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As was to be expected after the series of exhausting battles around Liaoyang, there is a stay in the Japanese advance. That advance is not likely to be resumed until the vast losses in material of all kinds have been made good. The Russians on their side have, as I ventured to predict some weeks ago, decided to

make their next stand at the Tieling, which is the gateway to the basin of the Sungari. The information coming from Manchuria for some time past clearly indicated that there was no intention of making Mukden a point of defence, political considerations dictating the decision to respect the susceptibilities of the ruling dynasty in China and spare the city. Beyond disputing the passage of the Hun River near there, no important fighting will take place at or in the immediate neighbor-

take place at or in the immediate neighborhood of Mukden. It is in another direction that the next serious operations have to be looked for.

From Mukden to the northwest angle of the Yailu in its course to the sea there is a road running in an easterly direction which in the hands of one or other of the contending forces will enable the one holding it to maintain lateral communications uninterrupted. From it there are two main roads to Kirin, one starting from Saracheng, some fifty miles east of Mukden, cutting through the Great Palisade at Ying-ngo-cheng to the northeast, and from there, in the same direction, down the valley of the Huifa River to the upper Sungari and Kirin city. The distance is about 250 miles. The other road runs directly north from Mao-eur-chan, at the northwestabout 250 miles. The other road runs directly north from Mao-eur-chan, at the northwestern angle of the Yalu, to Kirin, a distance of some 150 miles. The reports of the last few days seem to indicate that there is great activity in the region through which the road between Mukden and Mao-eur-chan, passes, between Mukden and Mao-eur-chan passes, and that both sides are endeavoring to secure possession of it, the Japanese in order to hold it as a base from which to push forward to Kirin while threatening Gen. Kuropatkin from the south and southeast, and the Russians to prevent their position at Tieling from being turned and to keep the Japanese from crossing the mountain range forming the watershed of the Sungari.

Should the Japanese succeed, the abandonment of the Tieling would be inevitable; on the other hand, should the Russians secure possession of the road and maintain it it would mean that the Japanese advance into Manchuria had reached high water mark, and that the Russians would be in a position to threaten Gen. Kuroki's communications with the Yalu.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The Business Woman and the Domestic Servant. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With a great

deal of interest I read the letter from "A Man of Forty-two." Forty-two."

I am a woman of twenty-nine, an expert book-keeper, with newest methods, office manager and capable of taking entire charge of correspondence operator of any standard typewriter, acted as private secretary and confidential clerk to the president

of a large corporation, highest New York refer ences, yet cannot find work. My last salary was \$35 a week. On account o stekness I was compelled to resign. For three the I have searched New York for a place, but so far I have been unsuccessful. Seven, eight and (at the very highest) ten dollars, seems to be the standard for a bookkeeper.

For instance, I was requested to call by the manager of a large retail store. Their advertisement asked for "an expert double entry bookkeeper, able to take full charge." I presented my references, was told they were "very fine," but that \$7 was their limit. So I asked why. This was the answer: "For seven dollars we can get a girl just from school. It is true she won't know very much, but after the first season she will know our way of ng business, and a raise of a dollar will keen he another season, and what is the use of paying any

I argued, of course, but the man shrugged his shoulders and said they were satisfied with their own way of doing business.

The suggestion of "a union" is made by some of unfortunates. While I believe every of

My standard is high and I will maintain it. No \$10 bookkeeper positions for me.

I will be a servant first, and that's what I should have been in the first place. It's just as elevating

be a law unto himself, it is plain something must be

to be able to keep a home properly as to keep an office properly. Business belongs to men, not women. Parents should know this mine didn't 50 all I know is a business life—more's the New York, Oct. 3. Anna C.

Men Over Forty TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Ernest" !

right—the time for men over 40 is past. When we were youngsters of twenty five our employers used to say, "You are too young, my boy, for a place of responsibility. Wait until you are 40, when your experience is of some value and your judgment matured. A man is not at his best until he has passed 40; when you have reached that age we will consider you for a position of responsibility." We have reached and passed 40, but ideas have changed; young blood must be infused in business-particular larly in railroading—and by the time standards change again, which they must do in time, we shall be too old to be of use to any one.

The best years of a man's life are given up to the furthering of a business, and then he is dropped for younger blood, or relegated to practically a penned position, with just enough salary to keep body and soul together. Witness our friend, the agent at Poughkeepsie, who gives fifty-three years of his life to a railroad company, leaves a stainless rd, and retires on the munificent pension of \$20 a month "until he dies."

But "what's the use?" Be happy while you may

and if you can get \$1,000 a year at 42, hang on to the

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 3

JUST AS EARNEST.

SELLING RETOUCHED CHROMOS. 'Discovering' Old Masters in Dark Corners-Two Tricks of a Trade.

From the Booktovers Magarine. In the Palazzo Pitti in Florence a host of male and female disciples of art are oc-cupied in copying noted paintings of the collection. The majority of them—students who have given up all higher aims in art-do this less for the sake of study than for commercial purposes; and I have seen there ng was not even sufficient to make a halfway decent copy. I can class these "artists" only as merchants, who find it more profitable to sell their goods in that manner than by displaying them in stores. As soon as a visitor approaches one of these picture sharks he is molested with an offer of a sale; and I am sorry to say that there are gullible and inexperienced American tourists who avail themselves there of the chance to buy "gen-

ine free-hand oil paintings." Frequently, however, the purchasers do not receive even that. Incredible as it seems, I have observed one of these "artists" daubing on the background of an evidently finished picture, which he offered to every one coming good copy of an Andrea del Sarto hangwhich the long haired fellow asked for it was so small as to arouse my suspicion. Stepping nearer and examining it closely, I then found it to be nothing more than a varnished chromo on canvas, some parts of 'broad" treatment with a thick brush. there been a doubt for me as to this, it would have been dispelled several days after, when I saw the same fellow putting the finishing touches on another similar art work. He evidently had sold his "Andrea del Sarto. In a semi-dark corridor of a hotel in Bologna I noticed once, hanging on the wall, an old painting which bore the ap-

pearance of an Italian master of the six-teenth century. The hotel had formerly been the palace of an ancient Bolognese family, and there was a possibility of the picture being an art treasure forgotten in the obscurity of the corridor. I casually inquired from the hotel proprietor as to whether it was for sale. He did not seem to know anything about the painting, and was necessary for me to point it out to

"Oh," he said, "you can have it. I guess it is some old picture that has been hangng there for a long time. I don't think I ever noticed it before.

"Well, what will you take for it?" I asked. "I think 500 liras will be about right," he eplied. "You see, these old pictures are sometimes worth a good deal of money You probably know more about it than I do The picture was taken from the wall and brought to my room for closer inspection. The fact that the back did not show an accumulation of dust and dirt seemed strange but the dark tones and general appearance of the canvas evidently betrayed great age. ('hance had favored me once with a lucky purchase of a valuable old book under similar circumstances. Why not again?
I was still considering the matter when

waiter, whose favor I had gained by liberal tipping, entered the room. He said. come to warn you against buying this picstoreroom. I know the fellow who makes them. It is a trick of the proprietor to hang the pictures in the dark corridor to be 'discovered,' and some guests have paid pretty good prices for them.

Needless to say that I abandoned any idea I might have had of purchasing the naster," and left the honor of discovery to another hotel guest.

Carl Schurz and the Germans. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I suppose the readers of the daily papers, reading the letters of Carl Schurz, will suppose that

he expresses the opinion of the majority of

the German voters. I believe that since the last Presidential election Mr. Schurz's opinion has very little, if any weight at all, with the German citizens. Mr. Schurz was held in the highest esteem, but since his statements published during the last Presidential election the opinion has changed, and little attention is certainly paid to such statements as those

published in to-day's paper.

As a German myself, and judging by the opinions I hear all over the country where I come in contact with German voters, I feel satisfied that it is only a small percentage who may be considered followers of Carl Schurz or the New York Staats-Ze who will vote against Roosevelt. He certainly deserves reelection and the strongest support of every good citizen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. GEORGE LUEDERS.

Christianity and the Caste Spirit in India. From the Spectator.

Although a professed follower of Christ, Swami
Dharmananda blames the Christian missionaries

in India for addressing themselves so largely to the lowest castes. The terms in which he speaks of the butchers, sweepers. Chamars and the like who are embracing Christianity are characteristic of the attitude of the high born Hindoo.

in Christ except His association with publicans and sinners. The Gospel has many charms for him. but they are sadly impaired by the fact that the common people hear it gladly. The feeling is not merely one of disapproval. It frequently rises to bitter resentment, as in the case of an Indian ac-quaintance of mine, who could never speak on the subject of native Christians without anger. His nild face would fire and his deferential voice deeper with indignation as he said: "I hate hate them!" This, too, from one who was a dilistudent of the New Testament, particularly Gospel, and who avowed belief in the divinity of Jesus.

From the Forun The most significant fact for Aryan developmen is the emergence among the Greeks of a number of eminent men who developed logic, the experimental method, and philosophic interest, and fixed in their group the habit of looking behind the incident for he general law. Mediæval attention was diverted race lost for a time the key to progress and got clean away from the Greek copies: but it found them again and took a fresh start with the revival of Greek learning. It is quite possible to make a fetish of classical learning; but Sir Henry Maine's emark, that nothing moves in the modern world that is not Greek in its origin, is quite just If we have more than the wisdom of our ancestors.

is certainly only in the accumulated materials of nature is not producing a better grade of mind now than in the time of Aristotle and the Greeks

Fig Culture in the South

From the Augusta Chronicle.

We are informed that A. F. Gardner of Yazoo City is planting 5,000 fig trees. The trees are one year old, bear the second year, at the age of five years the fruit brings from four to six cents a pound; demand unlimited.

There is no State in this Union where the fig tree flourishes more prolifically than in Georgia. easily cultivated, requires little attention and produces munificently. A more delicious fruit does not

From the London Truth. A female teacher in a school in Westphalia had t

make an official communication to the Minister of Education. She used for the purpose what is called "eagle paper," having the royal eagle upon it as a watermark, and duly despatched it to Berlin through the school board of Essen. After a few days the letter came back, with an intimation It must be rewritten, as the eagle appeared upon it head downward.

Singular Discovery. From the Richmond Times-Dispatch The public school system in principle is undem s as undemocratic as anything can be.

Music's Power to Express Nothing

From the Lancet.
The conception of nothing is as difficult for the nite mind as is that of infinite space, and perhaps of all the arts the one best adapted to express noth ng is the highest of the fine arts-namely, music

Rewards of Journalism. From the Topeka Journal The plutocratic editor of the Powhattan Bee i having a furnace put in his residence.

WELL FED JAP SOLDIERS,

Three Meals a Day and Wine and Beer in the Canteens.

From a Tokio letter to the Cologne Gazette. The Japanese soldier eats three meals a day, and his vaunted abstemiousness is a legend. In former times he was satisfied with a little rice, but now his appetite has increased enormously. He rarely gets pre-pared rice; the custom is to give him cooked rice with decorticated grain, which, by the way, he likes less than pure rice. This diet is prescribed to increase his physical strength, and to guard him against beri-At present the Jap soldier is served with fish and meat. For breakfast he has boiled corn and rice, bean soup and preserved vegetables. For dinner he has fish boiled rice and corn, and cooked vegetables. For supper the menu of the

vegetables. For supper the menu of the dinner is repeated. Consequently the Jap soldier sleeps comfortably.

In addition to this, he has the privilege of buying bread at the canteen. It is generally white bread, which he calls pan. He hates black bread, or kuropan, as he calls it. He can also procure at the canteen a sort of sweet biscuit, kalapan, about as large as the palm of the hand and as thick as the little finger. The canteen is run by the corporals and under officers, who have the same fare as the soldiers. Rice wine and beer can be also had at the canteen. On New Year's Day, the anniversary of the foundation of the empire, and on the hirthday of the Mikado, the troops get carefully prepared rations, including a cake of soft rice, a white cake and a red cake and kalapans, in addition, of course, to the usual fare. So it appears that fish, meat, rice and corn form the nourishment for the Japanese soldiers, a nourishment far superior to that of the ordinary Jap. In the barracks the soldier sleeps in a wooden bed with woollen covering.

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In time of war, on the day of mobilization, the Jap trooper receives a red bed covering. In his sack, which has many little pockets, he carries dry crushed rice and salted prunes. He has a bamboo tube filled with water. The company wagon carries, in addition to dried vexetables, dried fish, preserved meat, chojou (extract of beans), wine and cigarettes. The troop has a cooking stove, said to be made of pressed paper, rendered incombustible through some chemical process. It is carried in the haversack. They use a great deal of paper in the Japanese army. The winter underclothing of the troops is made of waterproof paper.

on the march the man carries only his rifle, his cartridges, his crushed rice. The coolies, Chinese and Corean, carry the rest far in the rear.

The bivources are arranged in a manner than the rear of the greatest possible comfort.

The bivouacs are arranged in a manner to procure the greatest possible comfort. The officers and men are supplied with furniture made of braided straw, camp beds and carpets. For the Generals regular little houses are set up in short order. A great, number of women follow the army. They cook the meals for the soldiers, and care for the wounded. Among them are many Chienese

nese
The war mail, now organized for the first time, renders excellent service. The soldier is forbidden to mention the regiment to which he belongs or the place from which he starts. He can write from the field of battle, but without indicating the locality or giving the date. The military administration attends to the work of transmitting the replies.

The Czar's Many Houses.

From M. A. P.
A prominent and distinguished member of the large Russian colony in Paris, writes my Paris correspondent, has been giving

of the large Russian colony in Paris, writes my Paris correspondent, has been giving a French interviewer amazing accounts of the magnificent possessions and properties of the Czar. In all he is the master of 100 palaces and châteaux, scattered about all over his vast empire, and each one of them is marvellously furnished and marvellously filled with servants. Something like 35,000 butlers, grooms, footmen, valets, chefs, coachmen, gardeners, &c., are housed in the hundred residences, and their total salaries amount to the enormous sum of 20,000,000 francs or £800,000.

In the many stables are some 5,000 horses, while the heads of cattle may be placed at 50,000; but even the distinguished and well informed member of the Paris Russian colony hesitates at stating the number of inhabitants of the Czar's kennels, the dogs being entirely innumerable. Naturally, the Czar is not familiar with all his palaces and châteaux. Out of the 100, indeed, there are no less than sixty-two upon which he has never set eyes and which, in all probability, he never will see. But the servants are there, and everything is ever in readiness in case the Czar should take it into his head to look just once upon his truly magnificent abodes.

Gen. Kuropatkin a Great Soldier.

From the London Speciator.

In Gen. Kuropatkin the Russians possess a Gen. eral of the highest and rarest order of military genius. In the great battle around Liaoyang and in the operations of the two months preceding it he showed qualities of generalistip which, when they are properly understood, will, we believ

call forth universal admiration. Consider what the task before Gen. Kuropatkin was when he took up his command. It he was unable to hold the lines around Llaoyang as Wellington held the lines at Torres Vedras: but be-fore he evacuated his prepared position he forced the Japanese to dash themselves against it in a twelve days action, which inflicted, at any rate, as great a loss on the assallants as on the defenders. It was, however, in his retreat from Liaoyang, en more than in the battles round it, that Gen. Kuropatkin showed his military genius. He managed to withdraw his army in the face of the enemy's herce assaults and of their desperate attempts to turn his flanks, and also in spite of a difficult coun-try and of roads deep in mud. And this he did without any loss in guns or prisoners that is worth considering. It is officially stated by the Japanese that only thirteen prisoners were taken. If this is indeed the full tale, it is without parallel in the his

In Gen. Kuropatkin the Russians possess a soldier who knows how to retreat in the face of the enemy without being destroyed or even suffering any serious demoralization. After all, that is the Russian tradition. The men who retreated before Napoleo in 1812 were always being beaten in the field and always falling back, and yet never suffered the sort of disaster and the dispersion of their force that the French expected. It was the same when Russia appeared to yield before the impetuous onslaughts of Charles XII. Kuropatkin is carrying on the

Russian military tradition in the matter of retreat A Fashion Decree Defied.

From London Truth.
A lady who devotes whatever mind she has to dress and who is one of those who pass as the lead ers of fashion in Paris confided to me recently that the best dressed women entirely decline to adopt the fashion of big puff sleeves coming down to the elbows and a sort of cape over the shoulders be-cause they do not consider it so graceful as the close sleeves and light bodices, for it makes a woman look twice as broad as she really is, and is only fitted for tall, thin and what are called by Americans "slab fronted girls." authority, has been started by a dressmaking establishment in Paris and London which is more patron-ized by English and Americans desirous to be in the latest fashion than by French women, and the leading French dressmakers in Paris have declared

themselves against it. The "Labor Vote."

From Gunton's Magazine.

In referring to the labor vote it is very often understood to be an organized movement. This is an error. We find in the labor political movement, and supposedly representing it, the workingmen's clubs and the Socialists. These two forms of organization represent about all there is to the organized labor movement in politics. The remainder is without such affiliation and is governed by whatever directly affects each person. The labor organization political club, or what stands for it, does not amount to much. It is generally a shadowy affair, out for office for a few of the promoters and a share of the "coin" for the remainder. The Socialist ovement represents the serious vote, and it has effected a tangible combination.

English as Spoken in Ireland

An English tourist was being driven on a jaunting car through the Donegal Highlands, and after a time the results of his observation came to the surface in the following query: "Driver! I nosurface in the following query: "Driver! I no-tice that when you speak to your friends whom you meet on the road you invariably do so in Irish, but when you address your horse you do so in English. How is this?" To which came the re-"Musha now thin. Isn't English good enough for him?"

Churches at the End of the Century The Rev. Edward Everett Hale in the International

Quarterly. with every year it becomes more and more tain that by the year 2000 no ecclesiastical organization now existing in America will retain its preser form. This statement was made as early as the year 1879, by the distinguished president of Brown University. Thirty years have more than justified a position which then seemed somewhat startling.

From the London Daily Mail.

We were told one curious fact about Irish eggs.

They are the richest of all, better than English of Danish, and pastry cooks always try to buy them,